THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW BOOKSTORE.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,

Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

Has just received and is now opening, a general assortment of

BOOKS,

which he will sell wholesale and retail on the most liberal terms.

Family, School and Pocket Bibles,
Spelling books, Primers, and Arithmetics, assorted,
Blank books of every description,
Writing, Wrapping and other paper.
at the mill prices.

☞ Country merchants, library companies, and professional gentlemen, who may pleases to furnish him with their orders, shall have them promptly executed.

Five cents per pound will be given for Rags in cash, paper or books.

April 7, 1812.

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Hatter business, a lad of from 14 to 16 years of age, of moral character and decent behavior, will be taken on liberal terms by JAMES THOMSON, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. April 2, 1812.

DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE.

THE Harmony Society of Butler county have opened in the store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Bracken in Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, a variety of articles of their own manufacture, which they offer to the public, by wholesale or retail, upon reasonable terms, to wit:

Superfine, Second, and Coarse Merino cloths,
Plains and Flannels of different colours,
Fur and Merino Wool Hats,
Men and Womens leather Shoes,
Bedcords and other Cordage,
Whiskey and high Wines,
Tobacco in Kegs,
Bacon, &c. &c.

Any of the above articles may also be had at their Warehouse at Beaver town point, where, as well as at the Warehouse in Pittsburgh, Forty Cents per pound will be given, in goods or Cash, for good Sheeps wool, freed from the coarse hairy parts, or 33 cents per pound for the fleece in its common state—that which has been washed on the sheep will be preferred.

ISAAC BEAN, agent for the Harmony Society.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1812. 5t.

Lots in the Town of Indiana,

FOR SALE.

THE Commissioners of Indiana County do hereby give public notice, that at the Court-House in the Town of Indiana, on the second Monday of June next, in pursuance of an act of assembly passed the day of last, they will proceed to make Sale of sundry valuable

Lots of Ground,

in the said Town of Indiana, for the highest and best price which can be obtained for the same. Some of these Lots adjoin to the Public Square of said Town.

There will also be exposed to Sale at the same time and place, a number of In-Lots and Out-Lots in said Town, which had heretofore been purchased by sundry persons, but in consequence of the terms of sale not having been complied with on the part of the purchasers the Lots became forfeited.

Given under our hands at Indiana, this 15th day of April, 1812.

ROBERT ROBISON,
JOSHUA LEWIS,
JOSEPH MOORHEAD, } Comrs

Attest.
J. M. KELLY.

[*From the Gleaner.*]

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

Be sure ne'er promise, yea or no
Without the power and will to do:
Then always make your promise true

Edward Easy had a cousin Tom.—Those who removed from the neighborhood of the Bury's in the midst of which Appleberry lies, must all have known Tom Easy. He was one of the most accommodating fellows in the world. He would disoblige himself any time to oblige a neighbor. Many a time have I known him to lend his horse, and then to trudge to training two miles on foot. He could never refuse any thing that was asked of him, for it was more painful to refuse a favor than to give up a convenience. Though this accommodating disposition, when kept within due bounds, is commendable, yet when carried to an extreme it degenerates into a vice. Tom carried it too far. He became too accommodating. Ask him for what you pleased, he could never refuse you. And at length by promising so many things which he could not perform, he fell into the disgracefull habit of disregarding his promises, both in matters of business as well as amusement. Will you attend the ball to night Tom? O yes, I'll be sure to be there; you may certainly count upon me. And yet, ten to one some friend would take him by the sleeve and lead him off to play chequers all the evening. Will you attend the business relating to the Parsonage lands Tom, to-morrow? O yes, precisely at ten. And yet more than probable the next day at ten he was writing poetry, disputing politics, or making a quail trap. He would promise money with the same good will to pay, and yet from sheer carelessness never provide the means of meeting engagements: Yet no one paid his debts more cheerfully when in his power.—He would set a day to settle with a neighbor, when the man had come three miles with his books, would find that he had rode off on a party of pleasure.

This want of punctuality in fulfilling promises so speciously made, and relied on, not unfrequently injured him in the estimation of many whose good opinion he would much more gladly have served. The consequences need not be traced. No man with two grains of understanding, and one of experience, but will perceive at a glance, that although Tom was possessed of many good qualities, the exercise of this habitual negligence of performance must lead to ruin, in credit—reputation and fortune.—Tom at length saw it too, and putting his foot down, just on the edge of the precepice whither his indiscretion had led him, made a vow of reformation. Why the consequences were almost miraculous.—Though still obliging, and ready to say *yes* on all proper occasions—yet he never would promise without the will, the *ability* and the firm *resolution* to perform. His credit was restored and it became a pleasure to do business with him. His punctuality to his engagements now raised him as rapidly in public estimation, as the contrary course of conduct sunk him.—As Tom's fault seems to be very prevalent at the present time, I thought the consequences produced by the disease, and the cure in his case, might peradventure be useful to others.

Take the advice of Old Robert. Never promise through a foolish good natured wish to please for the moment for it is falsehood. Keep your promise sacred, even in the minutest particular, for therein is honor. No man can maintain an unsullied reputation, and disregard even trifling promisses.

Translated for the Alex. Gazette.

PICTURE OF PARIS.

Will it be believed that in this great capital there is a numerous class of people who are not worth a cent, who follow no business, who have neither relations nor friends, whose conduct is not legally reprehensible, and who notwithstanding contrive to lead a pleasant life? Here is the explanation of this singular problem. A man of this description walks out early in the morning; a clean sham shirt, nicely crimped, supplies the place of a whole one; a black cravat gives him a military appearance, which is serviceable on some occasions. His coat closely examined, shews something of the weavers skill; but upon the whole, he is dressed decently enough, and can walk about without being particularly noticed, and that is an important point. He has probably been requested to decide a game the evening before, at some public place, and he of course receives an invitation to breakfast the next morning, which he never fails to accept. About 4 o'clock he goes to a gambling house, and after reconnoitring what passes, pays a few compliments to the winning party. A fortunate gambler always dines well, and does not like to dine alone; accordingly our adventurer accompanies him to a tavern, and dines at his expence.

After dinner he goes to the Coffee House frequented by dramatic critics: and being well acquainted with all the understrappers of the Theatre, he contrives to get a couple of Tickets. He looks out for some country gentleman, to whom he generously gives one of his tickets, which is accepted with gratitude. As they sit together in the theatre, our hero recounts to his new friend all the green-room anecdotes, tells him the name of each performer, informs him by whom each actress is kept, and makes him acquainted with the character and success of the author of the piece. The offer of a bowl of punch naturally follows so much politeness; and they part mutually satisfied, after promising to see each other next day. Their intimacy is rendered the more close, by our idler's borrowing a couple of crowns, or there-abouts, which serves to pay a fortnight's rent for the garret which he occupies.

The Parisians will soon return to what they were 15 centuries ago when the Emperor Julian said of them—"I love those people for their resemblance to me, because they possess that melancholy gravity which is the principal trait in my character." The inhabitants of that capital have since been celebrated for a different turn, but they labor to conquer the sprightliness of their disposition and the ease with which they succeed, proves that they are not changing, but returning to their natural habits. Nothing is so seldom perceived as gaiety—Even amongst young people, a solemn deportment has entirely superceded the cheerful and communicative vivacity which formerly distinguished them.—You may see them laugh, indeed, but it is mostly the saturnine ironical laugh of malignity, unaccompanied by any pleasing sensation. What particularly marks the tone of society, is the effrontery of the younger class, and the influence they claim. No question can come amiss—They will dispute with Humboldt about Travels, and with Delille and Mehul on poetry and music. It is not uncommon, in a room where twenty persons are siting round the fire, to see a young man get before a fire-place, and surveying himself in a looking-glass, engross the conversation, and gravely retail some old anecdote, which he murders substituting modern character.

The only stationary character which we can well allow to the Parisians, is their silly curiosity. This is not confined as formerly, to loungers; the whole city is infected with it. Every event furnishes matter for conversation. A freshet in the river, a battle between two coachmen, a person dressed a little out of fashion, a new livery, a fray between two dogs, if taken notice of by two people, are soon witnessed by thousands, & the croud continues to increase until their attention is drawn off by some affair of equal importance.

In one day's residence at Paris, a man, without leaving the Palais Royal, might form a pretty correct opinion of the resources, the conveniences and inconveniences of that immense capital. The garden, the galleries, the coffee houses and gambling tables, which are in the bosom of this place, offer every sort of variety to a spectator. About 9 o'clock in the morning, the quidnuncs assemble about the Rotunda, and for the moderate price of a cent, acquire from the news-papers subjects for the day's discourse.—At ten o'clock the chartress Coffee house begins to be visited by clerks who are waiting for the offices to open. From twelve till three, the Enblim coffee is resorted to by loungers, who go there to amuse themselves. At four the garden walks are filled with merchants and stockbrokers, who regulate the course of exchange, the price of the public funds and merchandize. At five, the same walks are in part occupied by poor devils who sponge upon some friend or simpleton for a dinner. At seven, the lucky gamesters and strangers regale themselves with ice creams, liquors and punch. The evening walkers consist of disappointed wretches who have been vainly striving all day to get a free ticket to the play, to young provincials astonished at every thing they see, and of pleasure parties from the neighborhood. Finally from twelve till two, the Lyons and Imperial coffee houses are filled with a croud of people, the greater part of whom would be much puzzled to give an account of the manner in which they had conducted themselves during the preceding day.

From the New-York Gazette, April 13

Yesterday afternoon, the frigate President and Essex, left their anchorege in the North River, and proceeded as far as the Watering Place Staten-Island—and, if the wind is favorable, will proceed today on a cruise.

As they passed, they fired seven shot at Castle Williams, for the purpose of trying its strength—five balls hit the Castle, and two struck the rocks forming the foundation of the fabric. On an examination of the effect of the ball we are happy to find, that much less injury was done than was anticipated. Three 24 pound balls entered one of the Embrasures of the lower tier knocked off a small part of the ornimental edges—one of the balls hit one of the mounted cannon of the castle, in which it made a small indentation, carried away the cap square and trunnion plate and the fore part of the carriage. One ball struck the Embrasure in the second tier, directly over the one above mentioned—and one was a point-blank shot on the solid part of the Castle, which penetrated only three inches, & did no injury to the wall. the walls of Castle Williams are 9 feet thick, and we may conclude from this experiment upon them, while yet in a green state, that no apprehension need be entertained of their being battered down.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

It is a fact that all vessels bound to France, are furnished with french imperial licence, which cost the owners from 6 to 8000 dollars even for a schr. of 150 tons, which sum goes into the pocket of French subjects.

Do not these licences distroy neutrality of vessels furnished with them, and render their capture by the opposing belligerent legal according to the law of nations?—Is there one cent's worth of property sent to France from this country without a French licence—Any person answering this question or explaning the nature of the commerce carried on between this country and France, will oblige THOUSANDS

From the Baltimore Federal Republican, April 15

BARLOW's TREATY.

It is altogether a delusion, intended to countenance the postponement of the repeal of the nonimportation act. Government has dispatches two days later than the post-master generals letter. That letter does not contain what has been represented respecting the accomplishment of a treaty; but the silence and reserve of the executive is decisive on the subject. Had they any thing to disclose in favour of France, it would have flown on the wings of the winds to every corner where elections were approaching.—But instead of merely postponing the repeal, it would have proved mortal to it, in Congress.—We mean not, however, to encourage the expectation of the removal of the incubus. It will depend upon the prospect presented by the loan, which is to open on the first of next month. If it should be well filled, the non-importation will remain. If it should not be, the administration will be racked in the conflict between their allegiance to the continental system and their aversion to the imposition of odious and unpopular taxes, on the one hand, and the relief they might obtain by a restoration of commerce on the other.

From St. Marys.—Captain Johnson, of the schr Sally, left St. Marys the 4th inst. and informs, that St. Marys and Amelia Island, were taken possession of by General Matthews, in the name of the United States, and that the American flag was flying at both those places—New Collectors of the Customs had been appointed, and American vessels loaded with goods were permitted to clear out coast-wise. British and other foreign vessels were permitted to enter as formerly, and this regulation was ordered to continue or one year.

The revolutionists, who had gone to take possession of St. Augustine (500 in number) on reaching that place were fired at from the forts and obliged to retire. The United States troops had left Amelia and St. Augustine—and the brig Vixen was ordered off that place by Gen. Matthews, to prevent supplies from getting in.

Captain Johnson also informs, that news had just been received that the British armed brig Raccoon, and a frigate, with troops from New-Providence, were on their way to reinforce the garrison at St. Augustine.

(*From the New-York Gaz. April 16.*

By the ship Canton, from Lisbon which place she left on the 10th of March, we have received the following account of the British and French armies, viz:—

"That Lord Wellington will have it in his power to open before Badajoz at least 70 pieces of heavy artillery and although it should cause him to risque a general battle, some people believe he would not abandon the siege.

"The French general Marmont is moving with a large force, towards Badajoz, should it be invested, and there is a great probability that a general action will soon take place. Lord Wellington will have a force of 70,000 men in the neighborhood of Badajos, and the French force are supposed to be about the same number.

"On the 3d of March, Lord Wellington's head quarters were at Fernandas, about 4 days March from Elvas, which place he would move for that day. On the road thither, it was not expected the army would halt only for a few days. Not only the spare artillery of the garrison of Elvas, but a large quantity of heavy pieces of ordinance were sent from Lisbon to the neighborhood of Badajos, for the siege of that place."

DISTURBANCES IN CANADA.

We are informed by an intelligent citizen of this village who has just returned from a journey to Canada, that a fracas had recently taken place between a portion of the militia of the province at Little York, L. C. and the regular troops, in which 20 persons lost their lives. Further particulars hereafter, if the report proves true.—*Rut. Her.*

Mr. William Dunn of Boston, has received a Patent from the President of the United States for a method of making Magnesia from the water left after the formation of the Common Salt; as he has established an extensive Manufactory at Dartmouth, near New-Bedford.

From the Trenton Federalist.

POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

Extract from the New-Brunswick (N. J.) Democrat.—"In consequence of the embargo having taken effect, we have thought it unnecessary to publish the prices current, as the merchants refuse to buy at any price."

We have copied the above article from the democratic paper printed at New-Brunswick, under an impression that it was true, and that it might be useful to some of our customers, who are in the habit of carrying their produce to that place as their nearest and best market town.

Yes, it is true enough that we have another embargo, and that "the merchants refuse to buy at any price"—Nay, many of them, instead of buying, will soon be very glad to sell what they have bought, and at one quarter less than the price they gave. The farmers who have their produce on hand (we would not add to their affliction) must do as well as they can. The prospect of good and improving prices—of quick sale and ready pay, was but a few days since most flattering. The non-importation, it is true, hung like a millstone upon the neck of trade, and reduced the market at least an eighth: but the scarcity of bread corn in Europe, notwithstanding this, kept the prices up, considering the abundant harvest of the last year, to very respectable rates. This state of things is suddenly arrested by a *palsying embargo*, and the bright prospect which animated the industry and enterprize of the farmer, is suddenly overcast with gloomy disappointment.

The question is upon every one's tongue—For what purpose is the embargo laid? Some say it is preparatory to war; but we say it is an excuse for not going to war—not because any thing of the kind was called for by the people; but for the reason, that certain noisy men in congres had bellowed so loudly about it, that they felt ashamed to sneak home and have it said that they had done nothing outrageous.

The President, in his message, it will be observed, gives no reason to congress for laying the embargo. In

this he was undoubtedly right, as he probably had no good one to give, and besides that, he knew, very well, that congress could act as well without *such* an *impetus* as with it. Psesident Jefferson once undertook to give reasons for an embargo; but such was the *variety* and contradictory nature of them, which different views and circumstances required, that the poor man was completely swamped before he got through, and Mr. Madison has likely determined, at least, to avoid a like fate.

Our intelligence from abroad has nothing alarming in it. We observe no new dangers to our vessels—Bonaparte's frigates now and then, to be sure, sink or burn a few ships—but we are so used to this, that is creates little alarm and no surprise. What then is the embargo laid for? Perhaps, in addition to what has been before stated, it is for the purpose of preventing the sending of our produce to Spain and Portugal, where the English and the patriots are fighting against the troops of the *august* Napoleon, and who, thus supplied, seem to deride all his mighty efforts to conquer that part of Europe. This trade, though profitable to us, has long been an eyesore to Bonaparte. Fresh orders perhaps are issued, that it *must* and *shall* be stopped!

Hard masters!—It is often said that "the *devil* is a hard master." I think that the democrats begin to find that king Bonaparte *is much like him.*—What have they not gone through since they followed the counsels of Jeroboam the son of Nebar, who made Israel to sin?—1st. Non-importation—2d. Embargo—3d. Non-intercourse—and 4th. Non-importation again—These are the toils that this artful wicked one has led them through—and all to no purpose, but to the certain injury of our country. To wind up, for a summer's job, they are plunged middle deep again in the *mire of Embargo*—with a load of taxes like a millstone hanging to their necks.

From the Albany Register—the Clinton paper.

"The EMBARGO LAW has cast a gloom over the mercantile interest of this city, unexampled in our mercantile history. It is computed, that about six hundred thousand dollars has been vested in wheat, during the past winter, by our enterprising merchants and traders. The loss on so large a quantity of produce, with other consequent embarrassments, will fall severely upon us, and require all the fortitude which generally accompanies enterprising spirits, to sustain the shock."

PETERSBURGH, (Va.) April 10.

The EMBARGO has thrown its sable covering over all commercial and speculating pursuits. It has knocked down flour to $6—and for tobacco $1 per cwt. at this moment could not be had.

Mr. Quincey, on the 3d inst. while the Embargo question was under discussion with closed doors, observed,

"I say then, distinctly, I do not believe that this embargo is preparation for war—but I do believe that it is a refuge from the question of declaring war. My reason tells me, that war is not intended, because of your want of preparation, and of your neglect of it. If war were intended, would the men at the helm have employed the five months past in a way so utterly inefficient, and inconsistent with such an anticipated state? What have you done during this long session to put this country into that "armour and attitude" so ostentatiously recommended at the opening of it? What have you done? Why you have Thirty Five Thousand men upon paper—and in five months you have added about One Thousand new recruits to the old establishment. That is to say, you have Six Thousand men now on your army rolls. You have officers in abundance, but where are the soldiers? We were told last December that on the first day of April we should be BEFORE QUEBEC. And where were we, on that day?—Why——RETIRING BEHIND EMBARGO.—What prospect is there that your enlistments will be so rapid as to enable you to raise more men in the 90 days, which are to come, than in the one hundred and fifty which have past? I know there is, on the carpet, a grand scheme, of augmenting the chance of inlistments, by reducing the time of service, from 5 years to 18 months.—but how does this prognosticate as to the EFFICIENCY OF THE FORCE? This proposition is perfectly characteristic. You want an embargo army.—Ever since you appointed a collector of a northern sea-port, major-general, I have been satisfied that what you intended was, an army to fight smugglers and not Canadians."

"You prepare to go to war for commercial rights, in 90 days. Where? How? A navy is out of the question.—And as to the purpose of arming our merchantmen, although that resolution was passed with as much, I believe more unanimity than any other of all those proposed by the committee of foreign relations, it was laid asleep in the committee—and not a man has ventured to suggest even that it was to be put into Parliamentary form, much less that it was to be carried into effect.

"When I see such palpable failure in all the means natural and necessary, for carrying on the war—when I see the exposure of your seaboard; when I see the actual military force instead of being increased in efficiency, in fact reducing—neither promises nor asseveration, nor oaths, shall make me believe that you will go to war, at the end of 90 days. *Opposuit naturæ* Nature have decided against you. Instead of that feast of war, to which we were invited at the beginning of the session, we have served up to us the old dish of restrictions. There is no need of the spirit of prophecy to tell the result. At the end of 90 days, you will find that your preparation is not sufficient. The horrors of war will be preached up, very assiduously, during our recess. Familiarity with Embargo will diminish its dread. The restrictive system becomes identified, with some personal, local, paltry, interest.—the navigation states are sacrificed—and the spirit and character of the country are prostrated, in the dust, by fear, or by avarice.

This embargo will not serve the American people. But I will tell you whom it may serve; it will serve the French Emperor. His interest is apparent. It operates on his enemy by denying our produce to their armies.—But where is the American interest.—Coercion on Great Britain is not pretended. If war with this power be really its purpose, then much of this very property ought to be got out of the country. It is useless, and must perish if it remains in it. And the resources of the country and its ability for war are augmented by the whole amount of the returns, which its sale would produce.

In every point of view, I look on this measure as a cruel abandonment of our national rights; as impolitic; as deceptive, as calculated to impress on the American people an idea, that it is your intention to maintain commercial rights, which, its true effect, is, to abandon. Here is another effect which it is calculated to produce, and which of all others ought at a crisis of this kind to be avoided. Its tendency must be to raise jealousy between the southern and the eastern and middle states. The flour and produce of the southern states have had during the whole winter an open trade and a free market. Those of the middle and eastern states have been restrained by climate and winter. Nature is just opening for our relief, and the palsying hand of government is now to be extended, to to give a death blow to our hopes. Is it by a course of policy of this kind that you intend to conciliate its affection, or excite confidence? will it not be said, that your own produce being sold, you are indifferent what becomes of ours.

Let me not be understood as objecting to the embargo, as a preparation for war; although even as such, its utility is dubious. I object to it, because it is no efficient preparation, because it is not a progress towards honorable war, but it is a subterfuge to this question. If we must perish, let us perish by any hand except our own. Any fate is better than self-slaughter.

From the Bennington, (Vt.) Newsletter.

GREAT-BRITAIN!

Messrs. Gerry, Tompkins & Co.

Have constantly for sale, at their large, convenient and accommodating ware-houses, in Boston and Albany, a general assortment of PLOTS, CONSPIRACIES and CLUES, with a few BRIBORS and BRIBEES of domestic manufacture, doubled and twisted after the newest French fashion, of all prices from 500,000 dollars down to 750—which they wish to dispose of to the administration, and to the war-hawks, by them to be communicated to the people, who have to pay the purchase money

Henry, Crillon & Co.

Grand Farce Writers for the administration, seem to have entirely forgotten that unity of time was absolutely necessary in all well arranged plays and that this requisite had been strictly followed by all the ancient authors. On this forgettfulness alone it is, that we account for their blundering anachronisms.

NEW-YORK, *April* 19.

Last Tuesday the ship John and Francis, captain Eastbury, arrived at New London in 33 days from Bordeaux.

We are informed by a passenger, that letters were received at Bordeaux, on the 10th of March from Paris, mentioning that the Hornet was expected to sail from Cherburg in 10 days.—The imperial guards were marching from Spain, through Bordeaux for Paris. The preparations for the war in the North, were immense, and beyond all former example. It was said that Bonaparte had more than 400,000 men in motion for this object, 120,000 of whom were Polanders.

It was believed in France that an accommodation would take place before the parties came to blows.

Information was received three days before the ship sailed, that 300 new licences had been granted for the exportation of French produce and manufactures, into England, with permission to import colonial produce.

On Saturday last arrived at Providence, the ship John, capt. Reynolds, from St. Petersburgh, Russia, last from Copenhagen, where he was carried in by a Danish privateer, detained five months, and liberated by paying 15,000 rix dollars. This vessel sailed from Providence in May last for St. Petersburgh, passed up the Sound, paid her dues, and on returning home was taken within a few miles of Copenhagen. Capt. R. states, that after being cleared by the high court, and had hauled out in order to embark the first wind, he was followed by a French privateer, which lay watching his ship, in order to take her whenever she should get out of the reach of the Danish batteries; in consequence of which capt. R. represented his case to Mr. Erving, who obtained from the Danish government an officer and a guard of soldiers to protect him through the Sound.

Spotted Fever.—This fatal disease continues to rage in the interior of New-Hampshire. Sixty-two deaths have occurred in Antrim, a town among the mountains. Thirty in Acworth in 15 days. In Londonderry many have died, in some instances whole families are destroyed. Our last accounts stated that a hundred were under its operation. It has likewise prevailed in a very alarming degree in Goff'stown, Petersboro' Manchester. North Salem, and Pelham.—They are frequently struck with a perfect lethargy, and loss of the senses, sometimes with only an acute local pain, but in most cases, the process of death, however the patient is assailed, is tremenduously rapid. We are sorry to learn that in many cases, for want of experience the lancet has been used. The vital should if possible be excited, not diminished.—Perspiration does nothing towards curing the disease, yet if it be the object to promote it by every possible means, such an object will lead common people to such applications as do good.

WASHINGTON CITY, *April* 21.

It is with feelings of unmixed veneration for the character of the revolutionary Hero, the Patriot and Statesman, combined in one, that we announce that the venerable GEORGE CLINTON is no more. He expired yesterday morning about nine o'clock, at his lodgings in this city, after an illness of about four weeks continuance.

Immediately after the annunciation of the above melancholy event, both Houses of Congress adjourned. They meet to-morrow morning earlier than usual to receive the report of their joint committee, and authorise the necessary arrangements for the funereal obsequies.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21

A letter from Charleston, to a merchant in New-York, dated the 11th inst says—"The Embargo law reached this place yesterday, (the 10th) which prevented about 15 vessels from sailing. The people are much depressed at this event. It is reported that our Collectors will not clear out any register vessels coast-wise until further orders from government.

Five guns have been mounted on one of the forts for the purpose of stopping any vessels, should they attempt to sail.

"Three vessels for England and two sch'rs for France, got out yesterday morning before the Embargo was received."

A vessel has arrived at Georgetown, from Amelia Island, with a cargo of British goods, and have been seized by the collectors of that port for a violation of the Non-Importation Law. We also learn that any vessel coming from the same port, notwithstanding the late capitulation, will be subject to the same proceeding in this port, until instructions on the subject shall have been received from Washington.

Char. Cour.

The King of Hayti had closely invested Port au Prince, and taken a number of prisoners and one very considerable fort by storm, before capt. Dorgan sailed; and no doubts entertained at the cape of his ultimate success.

Balt Paper.

From the Gleanor and Luzerne Advertiser.

POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

In a former number I stated, that a war between England and America would be in effect a war favor of France I proved by conclusive evidence that the decrees of France were not revoked, butthat she still continued her hostil conduct towards this country. The inference is that it is unwise to go to war for one nation, and against another, when they both beat us alike.

To the proofs that the Berlin and Milan decrees are not revoked, is now added the irrefragable testimony of the burning of the brig Gershom from Boston, and the ship Asia of Philadelphia, both Americans, and loaded with American produce, not by private armed vessels, but by the public ships of France, and by the express command of the French ministers of war. The man must be obstinate in his unbelief who is not now convinced.

It will be recollected too that France has insulted our Government, by telling them that they were without honor, without just political views, and that the millions stolen from us under the Ramboulet, decree still remain in the coffers of Bonaparte. Is it not madness then to join France in a war with England, when, England although she treats us bad enough, yet treats us no worse than France.

War with England would produce as necessary consequence an alliance with France. An alliance with France! I shudder at the thought? An alliance with that monster of human depravity, whose ambition like the grave will never say "it is enough." An alliance with that tyrant whose hand has cloven down the freedom of every nation on the continent, strikes me with horror?—His friendship is more to be dreaded then his enmity. Switserland was once the ally of France.——where is Switserland—She is a slave of France. Ask Holland the consequence of a French alliance.—She dare not speak. Her finger on her lips, she points to her chains, rivetted by the hand of Napoleon. Spain was long the firm obedient ally of France.——View her cities smoking in ruins——her fields devastated, and her people now struggling for existence against the bloody thirsty armies of her ally—whom she had done nothing to offend.

God in his mercy preserve us from such an alliance.

By an arrival at Baltimore we have received the distressing intelligence that about the 25th of march, a violent earthquake was experienced at Laguira, the city of Carracas and the surrounding villages, which besides shattering the houses in therespective places destroyed upwards of ten thousand inhabitants.

The captain of the vessel reports, that he saw the hills so much agitated as to resemble the motion of a vessel in a heavy sea.

Cavan, (Ireland) March 6.—Upwards of sixty persons have been convicted of the offence of using unlicensed stills.—Three fourths of the above number submitted. One of the unfortunate men on being asked by Mr. Baron M'Cleland if he had any thing to offer in extenuation of his offence? "Yes my lord I am guilty, to be sure, but I don't think you will punish me for making a little drop for the decent burial of my poor mother.

NORFOLK, April 15—By accounts from Cape Henry (Hayti,) we learn that "his majesty the emperor and king, had sailed with a powerful army against the insurgent Petion! Twenty thousand troops were employed in this expedition, consisting of the whole of "his majesty's male population capable of bearing arms. An embargo for 6 weeks had been laid on all the shipping at Cape Henry, previous to the embarkation of the troops; in consequenco of which, several American vessels, ready to sail, were detained.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE

Is said to be wonderfully benefitted by the embargo law. The effect of nonimportation and non-exportation, in other words, the temporary extinction of commerce, has thrown all the lower classes entirely out of employment, and will force them into the army in pursuit of a livelihood. If this be an advantage, we imagine it is the only benefit which may be expected to result from embargo.

Bal. Fed Rep.

CHILLICOTHE, *April* 25.

The detachment of 1200 men, called from this state by the President, have received orders to march immediately for Urbanna where they are all to rendezvous on Wednesday next. They will there be joined by two companies of regulars and proceed to Detroit.

When the volunteers reach Cincinnati they will be furnished with rifles. The detachment from Ohio is to be joined by 1800 Kentuckians.

The Worthington paper of the 17th of April mentions the murder of two men by the Indians, within the limits of this state, in the neighbourhood of Urbanna. A military force was stationed about 15 miles from the spot where the murders were committed.

By a gentleman direct from Vincennes, on whom reliance may be placed, we have the following information:—An express arrived to Gov Harrison on Sunday morning, with intelligence that the Indians had recently burned a house on the N. W. side of the Wabash river, about 30 miles from Vincennes. The express stated, says our informant, that a young man who lived about the house was seen murdered in the yard. The family which consisted of a woman and children were gone not known whither—perhaps taken prisoners.

ST. LOUIS, *April* 11.

A deputation of Potawatamies, Kickapoos and Chippawas, arrived here on Tuesday last, with Gomo, the Indian chief, on their way to see Gov. Edwards, who had sent for them. They wait here for his arrival at Cahokia to open the conference.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Campbell, of the United States army, dated Fort Mason, April 3.

"Since I was detached from Belle Fountaine, I have experienced an arduous service, but am consoled by the full belief that the movement has afforded much protection to the exposed and alarmed citizens of this quarter; from what I have seen, and information entitled to credit, there is no doubt in my mind, that the measure adopted by Gov. Howard for the defence of this frontier, has prevented another attack being made by the savages. The establishment of this post, and movements of the rangers, will in my opinion go far in preventing further mischief.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, *May* 1, 1812.

Brigadier General Hull, arrived here on Saturday last, and descended the Ohio for Cincinnati on Wednesday. We are informed that he will take command of the Ohio Volunteers assembling at Cincinnati, and proceed to Detroit. It is also said that the 4th Regiment is ordered to the same place.

Pennsylvania Congressional Districts.

1.	City and County of Philadelphia and county of Delaware,	4 Members
2.	Chester and Montgomery,	2
3.	Lancaster and Dauphin,	2
4.	York,	1
5.	Cumberland, Franklin and Adams,	2
6	Bucks, Northampton and Wayne,	2
7.	Berks & Schuylkill,	1
8.	Bedford, Somerset and Cambria,	1
9.	Mifflin, Huntingdon, Centre, Clearfield, and M'Kean,	1
10.	Northumberland, Luzerne, Bradford, Susquehannah, Lycoming, Tioga & Potter,	3
11.	Westmoreland, Indiana, Jefferson and Armstrong,	1
12.	Washington,	1
13.	Fayette and Greene,	1
14.	Allegheny & Butler,	1
15.	Beaver, Mercer, Venango, Crawford, Erie and Warren,	1

Fifteen districts, twenty-three members.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Governor Harrison, to Col. John Scott, of Frankfort, (Ken.) dated Vincennes, April 15, 1812.

"We have war with all its horrors with the Indians. A family were murdered in the Illinois territory about 70 miles above this, on Saturday. A woman and four children were killed in the house, and the latter set on fire and consumed with every thing in it. The miserable husband had been at mill about four miles off, and upon his return, fonnd the house falling in ruins, a young man whom he had hired murdered and shockingly mangled in the yard. Last night an express arrived with the account of one other man being killed on the south east fork of White river. Two more are missing from the same neighbourhood, and there is little doubt of their being killed.

"The Indians' late professions for peace, were either altogether deceptious, or they have since changed their intentions on a prospect of war between Great-Britain and the U. States. God grant me an opportunity of meeting these scoundrels in the same field with their equally perfidious allies, and at the head of such troops as I have commanded—they would be taught a long forgotten lesson. Blast the cowards, my soul is all on fire when I think of the dreadful picture which presented itself to poor Hutson upon his return home. He had but a few hours left his family in health and spirits, the reverse was so sudden and horrible that it has disordered his senses.

The Zanesville paper of the 22d April, says, "Captain William Mc-Nolds company now amounts to 60 men. Capt. George Sanderson's company, from New-Lancaster, consisting of about sixty men, arrived here yesterday evening. Another company is expected from St. Clairsville this evening. They will all take passage in an Orleans boat for Cincinnati.

"We have understood from Gen. Cass, that Gov. Meigs has received fresh instructions from the Secre-

of War, to urge the organization of the Ohio detachment of troops as soon as possible."

OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

General Paul, of the militia of this (Belmont) county, has received orders to furnish from his brigade 64 men, who are to be marched to Detroit.—Col. Robert Morrison has undertaken to raise a company of volunteers.—One half the number have already offered their services, and the remainder will be ready by Tuesday next. From this place the volunteers will set out for Zanesville, where they will receive each forty dollars in money to furnish a suit of cloathing.

St. Clairsville paper.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated March 7, 1812.

"I live on the trace that leads to the Prophet's party and get all the news—the Indians living here appear very friendly, but the Prophet and his party are worse than ever, many of different nations have joined him, and are rebuilding the town that was burnt. I will watch the movement of the Indians, and when I retreat it will be time for the frontier inhabitants to do so."

Lexington paper.

LOUISVILLE, (Ken.) April 17.

Indian Hostilities, at our doors!

Mr. Hinton, who lived a few miles below Vallonia, or the place long known by the name of the "French Store," on Drift-wood, fork of White river, (I. T.) went out on Tuesday morning, the 7th inst. after his horses—not returning as soon as was expected, his brother and brother-in-law went in quest of him, and discovered horse and Indian tracks—they returned, gave the alarm, raised a party, went out and explored the woods until Saturday morning, when they found the body of Mr. Hinton lying in the river, he having been shot through the head, tomahawked, scalped and stripped. Two young men of the name of Rogers, were missing from the same neighbourhood, were supposed to have shared a similar fate, but have since returned. Col. Bartholomew, and a company of upwards of 40 have gone from Charleston, and Major or Captain Beck, and his company from Harrison county, out to Drift-wood. Col. Robertson, (successor of Col. Bartholomew, resigned, has received orders from Gov. Harrison to hold the militia in readiness to march at a moment's warning—Major Brown will leave Charleston on Monday next for Fort Knox—he has accepted a lieutenancy in Captain Barker's company of rangers, who are to range from Fort Knox to Fort Harrison.

Ye sons of Kentucky! hold yourselves in readiness! we think it probable you will again be called on, and shortly, to assist in chastising those ruthless savages; if so, we are confident there still exists another Daveiss, Owen, Mairs and Somerville, ready, and only waiting for orders to avenge the death of their prototypes.

From a St. Louis paper, March 21.

The tremendous effects of earthquakes in this territory have revived an almost obsolete Indian rite, in the mode of imploring the Deity, and to avert the divine displeasure. Temples are erecting in the Indian villages to make offerings to the GREAT SPIRIT. The Shawanese of the Maramec (40 miles from this place) have finished their religious devotions.—The following authentic account of it may be interesting to our readers.

This alarming pheonomenon of nature, struck with such consternation and dismay, those tribes of Indians that live within and contiguous to that tract of country on the Mississippi, where the severity of the earthquake appears to have been the greatest, that they were induced to convene together in order to consult upon the necessity of having recourse to some method of relief, from so alarming an incident; when it was resolved to fall upon the following expedient to excite the pity of the Great Spirit.

After a general Hunt had taken place, to kill deer enough for the undertaking, a small hut was built to represent a temple or place of offering a sacrifice.

The ceremony was introduced by a general cleansing of the body and face. The novelty of the occasion rendering it unusally awful and interesting. After skinning their deer they suspended them by the fore feet, so that the heads might be directed to the heavens, before the temple, as an offering to the Great Spirit. In this attitude they remained for three days, which interval was devoted to such penance as consists in absolute fasting; at night lying on the back upon fresh deer-skins; turning their thoughts exclusively upon the happy prospect of immediate protecton; that they may conceive dreams to that effect, the only vehicle of intercourse between them and the Great Spirit; the old and young men observing a most rigorous abstinence from a co-habitation with the women, under the solemn persuasions that, for a failure thereof, instant death and condemnation awaited; and lastly, gravely, and with much apparent piety, imploring the attention of the Great Spirit to their helpless and distressed condition; acknowledging their absolute dependence on him: entreating his regard for their wives and children; declaring the fatal consequences that must inevitably ensue by withholding his notice, namely the loss of their wives and children, and their total disability to master their game, arising from their constant dread of his anger; and concluded in asserting their full assurance that their prayers are heard, their object is accomplished by a cessation of terrors and game becoming again plenty and easily overcome.

On the lapse of the three days thus dedicated, believing themselves forgiven for every unwarrantable act of which they were sensible, that the offering was accepted, they finally begin a mutual relation of their respective dreams; the scene is changed to joy and congratulation, by proceeding ravenously to devour the sacrificed deer to allay their fast.

The Boston Centinel of Saturday the 11th inst. says, "The returns of votes given this day, demonstrates to a moral certainty, that Caleb Strong and William Phillips, are the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect of Massachusetts, for the ensuing year—on which occasion, we can most cordially congratulate the friends of Peace and the best interests of the country throughout the United States.

The Common Hall of the city of Richmond, Virginia, have amended their ordinance respecting the erection of a MONUMENT on the ground where the THEATRE lately stood—and have agreed to unite their funds with those of the "Association for building a Church on Shockoe Hill"—and these, together with such private subscriptions as may be obtained, are to be appropriated towards purchasing the lot whereon the Theatre lately stood, and erecting thereon a MONUMENTAL CHURCH.

Blankets and Clothing.—The Massachusetts legislature report, (on the Governor's message) that the ability of the commonwealth to afford a sufficiency of such necessary supplies, independently of any foreign nation, is undoubted. That "proposals have already been made to the committee by individuals adequate to the fulfilment of their engagements to furnish at least 50,000 blankets, and a like number of suits of clothes, within a short period from the date of the contract." They therefore instruct the governor to inform the general government, that Massachusetts can furnish without delay blankets and clothing "sufficient to meet any contingency that may occur," as also goods for the Indians.

Recruiting for the additional military force has commenced, and promises to progress vigerously and with much success, if we judge from the facts which have come to our knowledge. By the 30th of last March, we learn, on enquiry, that recruiting instructions and money for bounties, &c. were forwarded to every quarter of the country. The appropriations for the support of the additional military force were made on 21st of February; on the 24th of February near 600 nominations of officers for that army were made to the Senate; on the 12th of March those nominations were confirmed by the Senate, and within three days thereafter the mails carried official notices of appointment to the Officers in every section of the country. The law for the establishment of a Quarter-Masters Department did not pass until the 28th ult. immediately after which the recruiting orders were issued. We have collated these facts, in order to explain, to those brave spirits whose ardor cannot brook delay, the reason why the hour of preparation has seemed to them to "limp so tediously along."

Nat. Intel.

The Face is seldom an index of the mind, notwithstanding all that has been said otherwise; the stings of genuine sorrow are not often read in the countenance; he who wears the most smiling features in company, is often the man whom the goad of misfortune strikes with peculiar poignancy. It is in the secret hours of retirement alone that the aspect is stamped with truth; at other times pride, envy, shame, and a thousand propelling causes concur to hypocritize the face.

Original Anecdote.—Col. Daviess, who fell in the battle of the Wabash, was a man of high character, a native of Kentucky. He was a lawyer whose character was tinged with those eccentricities that indicated future genius. There was a difficult question to decide before the court of Kentucky, involving an important question in regard to the title of an estate.—The case embraced a long concatenation of facts and sundry technical niceties. When the case was called, a Kentucky Hunter, with his musket and bird-bag, loaded with provisions, all equipped complete, entered the hall and took his seat amongst the lawyers.—There was a grin on the faces at the bar, court, jury and spectators. He, all unconscious, took out his provisions and began to eat with the most perfect composure. The lawyer on the side of the plaintiff, rose and made a long argument. And who answers for the defendant? enquired the court. I do, replied the Hunter, and rising, broke forth into a torrent of eloquence that astonished the court and jury. Away went the plaintiff's law and evidence; and so complete was the discomfiture, that the opposite counsel made a most pitiful reply.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant without retiring from their seats, when the court adjourned and invited the stranger to their lodgings. "No, I thank you, gentlemen; and unless you will take a cold cut with me, I must be gone. So saying, he shouldered his musket, and with great sang froid departed.—Such a man was Col. Daviess.

ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote lately occurred at Boston. A lady having cut an advertisement out of a paper with an intention to send it to the printer for further information, pinned it upon her gown. A gentleman [to whom she was partial] observing that it began with "To Let." asked *at what price madam?* She looked at the piece and perceiving his drift, answered *at the price of your hand*, Sir!

WANTED,

Three or Four Ladies Journeymen Shoemakers, to whom the highest wages will be given, by AMOS ALLEY, Boot Maker, Kingstreet, Lexington, Kentucky. April 18, 1812.

N. B. Further information may be had on application to Mr. James Riddle Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER,

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of

LEE'S

Original Family Medicines,

So highly celebrated in all parts of the United States, for ten years and upwards.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water
Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn Plaister.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of Head aches
Lee's Tooth Powder.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being herewith inserted. 3m

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the sbscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on the night of the 24th inst. SAMUEL WHITE, an Apprentice to the House Carpenter trade, about 20 years of age. It is supposed he has descended the Ohio. Any person securing said apprentice and delivers him to his master, shall recieve the above reward.

JOSEPH OLIVER.

April 29, 1812.

RACES.

SPORTSMEN TAKE NOTICE.

ON Wednesday, the 20th May next, a purse of FIFTY DOLLARS will be run for over a handsome course at the Two Mile run, free for any horse, mare or gelding, to be won by the best two of three mile heats.

On Thursday, the 21st, a purse of thirty dollars, free as above, the winning horse of the preceding day excepted—to be won by the best two of three mile heats.

On Friday, the 22d, a purse consisting of the entrance money of the two preceding days—to be won by the best two of three one and an half mile heats. The winning horses of the two preceding days excepted.

On Saturday, the 23d, a sweepstake for scrubs—to be won by the best two of three one mile heats.

Horses to be entered on the day previous to running, or double entrance at the post.

April 28, 1812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

J. & T. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of Watson and Downing is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who are indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Alexander Watson, who is daly authorised to settle the business, and those who have demands against the firm will present them to him for settlement.

ALEX. WATSON,
A. DOWNING.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1812.

ALEXANDER WATSON

Respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *MERCANTILE* business at the stand laetly occupied by Watson and Downing.

Baltimore and Chambersburg

LINE OF

MAIL STAGES:

THIS line is now running twice a week, and will commence running three times a week from the first of may next: To leave the house of Joseph Worley, Howard street, Baltimore, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at five o'clock, passing through Reister's town, Westminster and Petersburg, and will arrive at the house of Ralph Lashells, Gettysburgh, the same evening at six o'clock: leave Gettsburgh the next morning at five o'clock and arrive at Chambersburg the same day at one o'clock: returning, will leave Thomas Hetich's Tavern, at Chambersburg, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 9 o'clock, and arrive the same evening at the house of Ralph Lashels, Gettysburg: leave Gettysburg the next morning at five o'clock, and passing through the above places, will arrive in Baltimore, at the house of Joseph Worley, at 6 o'clock, P. M. These stages are new and have careful, sober, steady and attentive drivers.

This Line is calculated to meet at Chambersburg, the Western line of stages from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, which will, to passengers, ensure a safe and expeditious conveyance.

☞ An accommodation Stage will be kept at Gettysburg, to convey passengers to the York Springs, Emitsburg and Carlisle.

Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage to pay the price of one passenger.

All baggage will be considered at the risk of the owners.

RALPH LASHELLS
THOMAS HETICH.

April 21, 1812.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Ainsquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, ecc. which has troubled me for some time I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,

Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812

Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINERY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax. Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed. Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard K. Dowling*, Pittsburgh. The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.

April 1812. 3m.

SAMUEL DAVIS,

Clock & Watch-Maker & Silversmith

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his shop to the house second door from the sign of the Bear, and immediately opposite James Brown's, baker, where he will continue to serve those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Those indebted to him for a longer period than nine months are informed, that unless their accounts are discharged on or before the first day of July next, they will find them in the hands of a magistrate.

Watches that have been left with him for repair, and have not been taken away by their owners, will be sold in three months from this date unless the cost of repairing is not sooner paid.

April 28, 1812. 3t.

WOOL WANTED.

FORTY Cents per pound, in cash, will be given for good clean sheeps wool freed from the coarse hairy parts—or 33 cents per pound for the fleece in its common state, at the domestic ware house of the Harmony society, Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.

ISAAC BEAN.

April 28, 1812.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to remind the Purchasers of Lots in the Town of Birmingham, that the second moiety of the purchase money is now due, and requests their attention to the subject: as he has certain payments to make predicated on their punctual performance of contract.

NATH. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, 1st May, 1812.

COTTON.

Twelve Bales Cotton, of a superior quality.

Just received and for Sale, by

A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market Street, between Front and Second Streets,

HAVE ON HAND,

ADAMS' Philosophy, 4 vols.
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Barton's works of Saint Pierre, 3 vols.
Bigland's Letters on History
Buck's Theological Dictionary, 2 vols.
Miscellanies, 2 vols.
Baxter's ditto
Baptist Confession of Faith
Catechism
Beatties Essay on the nature and immutability of Truth
Berkley's Minute Philosopher
Burder's Oriental Customs
complete History of the Bible, 2 vols.
Brown's Concordance
Cardiphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart, 2 vols.
Conquest of Canaan, a poem, by T. Dwight
Compleat duty of Man; or a system of doctrinal and practical Christianity, by H. Venn, *A. M.*
Denon's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the Campaigns of Bonaparte in that Country, 2 vols
Dobson's Life of Petrarch, 2 vols.
Gib's Sacred Contemplations
Guthries Geography, 2 vols
Gregory's Economy of Nature explained and illustrated in the principles of modern philosophy, 3 vols
Gillies History of the World from the reign of Alexander to that of Augustus, 3 vols.
The Adventures of Gil Blas of Santillane, translated by the author of Roderick Random, 4 vols.
The Gospel its own Witness, by Andrew Fuller
The Gospel worthy of all acceptation, or the duty of sinners to believe in Jesus Christ, by Andrew Fuller.
Gleanings from the Writings of Dean Swift
Hawney's Complete Measurer.
Butler's Hudibras, 2 vols
History of England, in a series of letters from a nobleman to his son, 2 vols.
Hervey's Dialogues, 2 vols.
Works, 6 vols.
Hall's Contemplations, 2 vols.
Imison's Elements of Science and Art, 2 vols.
Jamison on the use of Sacred History
Kidd's Outline of Mineralogy
Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, written by himself
Moral Tales, by miss Edgeworth 3 vols,
The Life of Lamoignon Malesherbes
Man of Feeling, a new edition
Newton's Sermons
Mesiah, 2 vols.
Works, 1 vols.
Review of Ecclesiastical History
Posthumous Works, 2 vols.
Life
Newtonian Philosophy
Owen on Christ
on the Spirit
Olney Hymns, by J. Newton
Pope's Works, 10 vols
Ried's Essays on the intellectual and active powers of Man, 2 vols.
Pain's works, 2 vols
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols, with d'Anvilles maps
Scott's Theological works, 5 vols.
Vicar of Wakefield
Witherspoon's Lectures on Moral Philosophy and Eloquence.
Wesley's Sermons
Willison's Explanation of the Shorter Catechism
Wilson's Lectures on some of the Parables and Historical passages of the New Testament. April 27, 1812.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Three Shillings for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812.

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given or good Wheat.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Mayesville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1 y.)

A. BIGGS,

HAS OPENED AN

IRON STORE

In Pittsburgh, a few doors from the Monongahela river, in Wood Street, where he intends keeping for Sale a large, neat and general assortment of

Susquehanah & Juniata BAR IRON

He will also Store Goods and do Business on

COMMISSION.

March 10, 1812. tf.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the lands, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to W. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

Best Green Havanne aoffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do
Cognac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

WOOL COMBING & CARDING.

GEO COCHRAN and Richard K. Dowling will be prepared to carry on the above business, in the month of May next which they propose to do on the most moderate terms, and also to take wool in payment, if desired.

The advantage of combing, connected with carding, must be so obvious to the makers of domestic woolens—that Cochran & Dowling flatter themselves with a share of public patronage.

The highest price given for wool at the store of George Cochran, Market street.

March 31, 1812. tf

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting, which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowey*.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron

NOTICE.

The partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of

EARLOW, FOSTER & Co.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to WILLIAM B FOSTER, who is duly authorised to settle all accounts of the partnership, and those having claims against said firm will please present them to him for settlement.

STEPHEN BARLOW,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER,
WILLIAM FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1812.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER

Has on hand, and for sale at the Old Stand in Market Street, a large quantity of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, of every description; Spanish and American Segars, and Rappee Snuff, which will be sold at the most reduced prices and liberal credit.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Pittsburgh, April 14th, 1812.

THE Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet at one o'clock in the afternoon on the last Monday of the present month, on the Commons north-east of the Town: each Officer in complete uniform, and furnished with a musket and bayonet, for the purpose of being trained and exercised.

The Regiment will be trained *in Companies* on the first Monday of next month, of which the Captains, or Commanding Officers of Companies, respectively, are ordered to give due notice.

The Regiment will meet, to be trained and inspected, *in Regiment*, on Monday the 11th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Air's Hill, the farm of Andrew Watson, Esq.

The Officers are positively directed not to admit any militia man into the ranks of any Company, without a sufficient musket or firelock, except those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, and such others as the Officers of the Company shall deem unable to procure arms at their own expence.

The Captains or Commanding Officers of Companies will be particular, under the penalty of fifty dollars, on or before the regimental review, to deliver to the Brigade Inspector, on oath or affirmation, a close list or roll of all persons subject to do militia duty, within the bounds of their respective Companies, agreeably to the 24 and 15th sections of the General Militia Laws of this Commonwealth.

A Court to hear Appeals for the current year: Captains Robinson and Jelle and Lieut Rowe, will preside in the first battalion, and will meet at the house of George Steward, sign of the Turk's Head, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, on Wednesday the 25th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon—and Captains Clow and Berrickman, and Lieut Adams, will preside in the second battalion, and will meet at the house of John Hopkins, in Union street, on the same day, and hour.

All persons within the bounds of the 141st Regiment, having Arms in their possession, the property of this Commonwealth, will deliver them *immediately* to their Commandant, Adjutant, or Quartermaster, in order that they may be repaired, and equally distributed among the Companies of the Regiment.

Boys, between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, who shall with the consent of their parents or guardians attach themselves to any Company of the 141st Regiment, for the purpose of learning to beat the Drum, Fife or Bugle, will be instructed on the Fife, Bugle, Horn or Trumpet, will be instructed and furnished with a suit of regimentals, free of expence, on application to the Commandant or Adjutant of the Regiment, and the father of every boy instructed in this manner shall be exempted and excused from every kind of militia duty, so long as his son shall continue to perform the duties of a musician to any militia company.

E. PENTLAND, *Major Comd'g*
141st Regt. P. M.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres, whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percy counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of the tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

RAGS

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUITION.

J. GRAHAM takes the liberty to acquaint his friends, that he opened SCHOOL, on the first of April, in the stone house, Second street, formerly occupied by Mr. Kingston. Pupils will be educated in the several branches of an English and classical education upon moderate terms. Those who wish to call upon Mr. G will find him at any time within school hours, in his school room, as above.

Mrs. Graham will also, at the same, time open a school in an adjoining room for the tuition of young ladies, who shall be instructed in all things requisite to an English education, and a complete knowledge of needle work.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1812. tf.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Brownsville, on the 5th inst. a negro boy named *HARRY*, between eighteen and nineteen years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; stoops as he walks, pitted with the small pox; small eyes, large mouth, thick lips—his right foot turns out in consequence of a sprain in his ancle, which occasions him to walk lame; a large scar on the right side of his neck and breast occasioned by a burn when a child. He is acquainted with house work; his cloathing consists of nankeen coat, swansdown vest, fulled lindsey pantaloons, of a drab colour and an old white roram hat. Whoever take up said negro and secures him in any jail so that I get him again shall have the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable expenses paid by

JOSEPH THORNTON.

April 21, 1812.

TUITION.

JOSEPH NOYES respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened a *SCHOOL* next door to the corner of Wood and Third Streets, opposite to Mr. Skelton's, where young gentlemen and ladies will be taught in the usual and ordinary branches of learning; English grammar and classical learning will also be taught, and all on moderate terms. He flatters himself he shall be able to give good satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, 20th April, 1812.

A. F. GORE,

HAS the honour to inform the Merchants of this town and others, that he is establishing a SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY in Market street below Third street, where all kinds of Suspenders may be had on reasonable terms.

Women wanted to Sew, to whom constant employment will be given

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased very recently those two commodious store houses at Beaver point, lately occupied by Messrs. Lee and Buchannon, informs the public that Joseph M'Farren has now charge of them and will receive, on storage any goods consigned to his care, and who will forward them to any place or places that may be directed or requested, by the owner or owners. Those persons disposed to give encouragement to this establishment will I flatter myself, find their business done much to their satisfaction.

GEORGE RAPP, of the Harmony Society.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1812. 3t.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries, Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north west corner of the Market square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them, that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the public patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock.

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week. Returning, starts for Millerstown, &c. on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.

Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

☞ A YOUNG LADY!!!

Of Boston, was afflicted with a violent cough, tightness of the chest, great difficulty of breathing and pain in the side, in this distressing state, after having tried most things without effect, was induced to take *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, when to the surprise of herself and friends, after taking one box, her sleep was restored, her cough left her, and in finishing the second her health was established.—☞ *she was considered past relief!*

An aged lady of Boston was 10 years afflicted with a violent cough, difficulty of breathing, could not lay down in her bed for years, was relieved by taking two boxes. An old gentleman of Salem, was 20 years afflicted with an asthma, was relieved by taking 3 boxes.—☞ *The above were considered past relief!*

These pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthmas, consumption, tightness of the chest, wheezings, difficulty of breathing, etc. recent colds are removed in a few hours—the aged will find a relief equally agreeable, even when the lungs are affected.—☞ *One, containing 12 pills frequently effect a cure! Ask for "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills," none are genuine unless signed "W. T. Conway," be particular!* Prepared and sold wholesale by the proprietor W. T. Conway, No. 3, Fremont street, Boston, and retail by Messrs. J. P. and J. W. Skelton, druggists, Pittsburgh; Ducomb, Philadelphia; Dr. Elliot, Albany; J. Tiebout, No. 236, Water street, New-York; B. Smith, P. M. New-Brunswick; and most druggists and booksellers throughout the U. States, where may be had *Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills* for obstructions, etc. and which are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, *unless when pregnant*, at which time they must not be taken—price 3 dolls. *Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops* a certain cure for salt rheum, pimpled faces, leprosy, scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, may be given to infants with perfect safety. *Dumfries Ointment* a certain cure for the *Itch* in *one hour's application*. *Dumfries Lotion*, without smell or stain, for the *Itch*. *Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills* for venereal complaints. *British Chemical Liquid Blacking*, superior to most compositions. *Conway's Lemon Syrup*, one bottle, price 1 doll. 50 cts. will make 3 or 4 gallons of punch, equal to the finest lemons, will keep good in all climates.—☞ None genuine unless signed "W. T Conway."

The following letter is a proof of the superior efficacy of

☞ *Dr. Hunter's Celebrated Pills!*

W. T. Conway,—Sir,—Noticing your advertisement for "Dr. Hunter's Pills," and having three years ago contracted a venereal taint, which, notwithstanding the usual treatment was perpetually troubling me with the head-ache, pains in my bones, large scabs and blotches all over my body, elbows, eye-brows, face, loss of appetite, and universal lassitude—was induced to try these pills, when to my surprise, after two boxes, the scabs began to scale off, the pains left me, my appetite returned; on taking three boxes more am perfectly free from every symptom. You would oblige me much by your advice whether you think it necessary to continue, if so, inclose in a letter what you may think proper.

I am, Sir,
Most gratefully yours,
G. W.

Portsmouth, November 14, 1810.

These pills are a certain cure in all the various stages of the venereal disease, recent infections are often removed in 3 or 4 days, at an expence of one or two dollars. A treatise, explaining symptoms, with full directions so that persons of either sex may cure themselves with secrecy encircle each box. Prepared and sold wholesale by the sole proprietor W. T Conway, No. 3, Fremantss reet, Boston; and retail by Messrs. Skeltons, druggists, Pittsburgh; Ducomb, Philadelphia; J. Tiebout, No. 238, Water street, New-York; Dr. Elliot, Albany; D. Smith, P. M. New-Brunswick, and most druggists and booksellers of respectability throughout the United States.—☞ None are genuine unless signed "W. T. Conway" be particular

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FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lad, wanted as apprentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

TUITION.

THOMAS DUNCAN respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has possession of the room above Mr. C. Latshaw's store, on the corner of Wood and Second streets, lately occupied by Mr. James Noyes, where he purposes to teach all the necessary branches of an English education, for the moderate compensation of three dollars per quarter. He intends to commence on Wednesday the 15th April, 1812.

April 14th, 1812.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that only of those ing medicines, joined with strong opiates (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in those most distressing symptoms; that they impair the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

EE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

PITTSBURGH.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.